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Doll, William Frederick

Money and democracy

Liberty, N.Y.

1910

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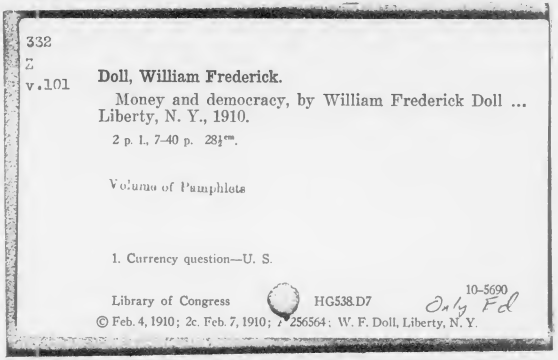

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Money and Democracy

by

William Frederick Ball

"Give me the Fulcrum and
I Will Move the World."

Democratic Money
Is That Fulcrum.

Money and Democracy

By

William Frederick Doll

"The Dolls House"

Lake Liberty Liberty, New York

1910

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1910

Preface.

On the front cover page will be found illustrations of Democratic Money, one important feature of which is its *National* characteristic. The necessity of this can only be fully appreciated as we attempt to use money in foreign countries. The foreign circulation of U. S. money is restricted largely by the fact that foreigners are not sure of its identity. To the extent that U. S. notes are known, they are often accepted in foreign countries in preference to their own moneys and in the remote parts in preference to gold. This I have learned by practical experience in Europe, North-western Canada and South America.

With the desire that those who wish to study this momentous question be not frightened at its bulk, I have confined my points to as small a compass as possible. To the enquiring mind many questions will doubtless arise, that have been overlooked. It is the intent of the writer to continue the elucidation of the currency question, with the desire that it finally be taken up and taught to our children in the public schools and at *Washington*.

Democratic Money.

Democratic money is a medium of exchange, issued *by* the people, *for* the people, and has for its *basis* of issue, the combined *labor products of* the people.

Fiat or artificial money is a medium of exchange, issued by a King, or through Legislators, having no regard for the people's needs, and *without* a *basis* of natural or real value.

Greenbacks — often referred to with contempt, as "fiat or dishonest money" were a cross between natural and artificial processes. In so far as greenbacks were issued by Governmental decree, they were "fiat-money"; but as they were issued in payment for services rendered to the people, or in payment to the soldiers, they represented honest or real value.

Whereas, gold and silver, having no real, food, or life-sustaining value, and not representing any service rendered to Society, are, truly speaking, "fiat-money." To use gold or silver as money, or to make them standards for our mediums of

exchange, is to return to — or link ourselves with — kingly, or fiat-rule; conditions that prevail only where stable, Democratic forms of Government are, as yet, only dreamed of.

Democratic or Equal, Accessibility of Money.

To the banker or millionaire the U. S. Government's price of a 2 cent stamp is 2 cents; the same as to the worker-citizen. That is the Democracy or equality of the postal system, the stamps being printed by and through the will of the people. To the banker, the U. S. Government's price for the loan of $1.00 is ½ of one cent, while the price for the loan of $1.00 to the worker-citizen is from 10 to 200 times greater than the cost to the banker. Dollars, like postage stamps are printed or created by and through the will of the people. Dollars, like postage stamps, must be made equally accessible to all the people. A 2 cent stamp represents 2 cents worth of Labor that the Government stands ready to do for you — on the *surrender* of that 2 cent stamp. $1.00 must be made to represent $1.00 worth of service rendered to society, and be the medium for the purchase or exchange of other similar services.

Democratic Money—or Honest Measures of Value.

Domestic money, or an honest measure of value must have for its basis of volume fixed limitations, as have other sound, scientific or honest measures — those measuring weight, length, etc., etc. It follows inevitably that gold or silver, having no fixed limitations, are not and cannot be coined into honest measures of value or Democratic money.

Democratic money must have stability for its basis of issue, *but cannot have value in itself*. Hence the use of gold or silver, in the creation of mediums of exchange, or money, is wrong.

A Central Bank of Issue is Un-Democratic.

A Central Bank of Issue means the Fountain of Life of a Nation—the Fountain of Life of a People. It spells wealth, splendor and royal power to the few; it distills misery, poverty and slavery to the many.

A Central Bank of Issue implies authority to manufacture money, the basis for the issue of such money being—*Confidence* or *Faith*.—a *printing press, ink* and *paper*. It means the authority

to create a fountain that cannot go dry, while the ink, paper and printing press hold out, and the desire for money exists in the minds of those whom the people endow with such royal power. A Central Bank of Issue means the extension of a power that fills the seats of our Supreme Court bench and the lower benches. It means an extension and concentration of a power that seats our Senators and Congressmen;—the centralization of a power that fills the presidential chair. In a few words, this is the meaning of a Central Bank of Issue now so eagerly sought by the Senator from Rhode Island, Chairman of the Finance Committee. To have sought such power under the Roman Republic would have meant to seek death as a *traitor* at the hands of the public executioner. But with us—let every American bow his head—it means the seat of honor in the banquet hall.

Shall it be that the Democracy for which our fathers proudly and gladly shed their blood, that the Democracy for which Washington, Jefferson and the tens of thousands of Patrick Henrys dared to work and dream, is to become a foot ball, a *doormat* for Mr. Morgan and Wall Street, through and by a Central Bank of Issue?

The President and Central Bank of Issue.

President Taft's public utterances favoring a policy "insuring equal opportunities" and his proposed legislation to "control the Trusts by limiting their dividends to 6 per cent., etc.," while at the same time he urges Senator Aldrich "Central Bank of Isue," prompts me to state that our chief magistrate is *blind* to the fact that to esablish a Central Bank of Issue, would be to create a Trust so colossal, as not only to control all the lesser Trusts, but one which would usurp the prerogatives of Government itself and *make* for the *Trusts* a still greater *laughing* stock—of the people's *President*.

Public Utilities.

Money is the *Great Mother* public utility. It is through and by money that all other public utilities are owned and controlled.

Money Belongs to the Worker per se.

It is the duty of a Nation to furnish its people who work with a staple currency or money system, through and by which to exchange the products of labor.

Value.

By and through the use of foods all values arise. Food sustains and reproduces life. Without human life there cannot be value to anything. Only to the extent that we have a surplus of food do exchange and borrowed values begin.

Real Values and Borrowed Values.

The real value of a product is denoted by the volume of services it renders to human *needs*. The borrowed—or exchange value—of an article is denoted by the volume of services it renders to *human wants*.

Elasticity and Accessibility to Democratic Money.

Since the products of labor, or the assessed valuation of real property are the natural, the scientific bases for the issue of money, it follows that its accessibility can *only* be *limited* or confined by man's failing to labor, or produce value.

Volume of Democratic Money.

A scientific basis of measurement for the volume of money in a country, under a Democratic form of Government, will not depend upon the volume or quantity of gold, silver, paper, or other materials out of which money is made; but will have for its basis of volume such values as it is intended to measure. And the volume of money will increase or decrease—in a fixed ratio—as the values it is intended to measure are increased or decreased. by the workers.

Democratic Sound Money.

Sound Money is a medium of exchange demanded, or called into existence by the commercial needs of a Democratic form of Government. The essence of sound money is National Confidence, legislatively crystallized. The foundation on which sound money rests, is human effort or labor, so crystallized and accessible, that the fruits.of labor may be equitably exchanged.

Monarchical Money Effects.

The practical effects arising from the use of a Monarchical Money system illustrated:—

"The total of the financial resources over which Mr. Morgan —the King of finance—has control directly and indirectly, would exceed three billions ($3,000,000,000) dollars" or approximately as much money as there is in the whole United States.

From a New York City Morning Paper, Jan. 4, 1910.

"Two unidentified men—one about sixty and the other about twenty-eight—dropped of starvation in the 'bread line' at the Municipal Lodging House. The old man died instantly, and the young man is dying to-day in the Bellevue Hospital."

From a N. Y. City Evening Paper of same date.

Del Mar and the Secretary of the Treasury.

The Hon. Alexander Del Mar, in his address before the Anti-Trust Conference at Chicago, said in part—"The views of the Secretary of the Treasury concerning money are those of a child. His "recommendations" are those of the banks and bankers, who constitute the Money Trust. The bankers play, and he dances. Meanwhile the interests, the opportunities, and it may be also, the liberties of the country, are steadily passing away into private hands, perhaps never to be recovered. . . . Nature has endowed this country with advantages which, with man's assistance, would have enabled it to control the markets of the world. The Money Trust, in forcing upon this country a foreign system of money, has deprived it of these advantages, and made it the slave rather than the arbiter of the world's market."

Dr. Jekyell and U. S. Legislators.

He would indeed feel small, were Dr. Jekyell and Mr. Hyde to meet his many gilt edged emulators in the scores of Senators and Congressmen who, like Congressman Fowler and Senator Aldrich are combining the financially profitable game of Legislators, or people's representatives, with that of Bankers—or the Judas Iscariot plunderers of the people.

Money and Democracy.

Reforming the Currency.

The present currency or money-system of the United States can never be satisfactorily reformed. It is a system grafted from that of a Monarchical form of Government, and can never be made to fit a Democratic people.

The difference between a Monarchical and Democratic form of government is to be found in its currency or money-system and not in its name.

The unmistakable evidences of a Monarchical money-system are aggregations of great wealth, trusts, etc., on the one hand, with poverty, inhumanity and crime on the other; while the natural results of a Democratic currency or money-system would be Democratic industries, kindness, justice and the brotherhood of man.

It is public confidence, not gold and silver, that forms the present basis of the currency or money-systems of the world. As a matter of fact, all the gold money in the United States amounts to only one per cent. of the real and personal property of its citizens, and less than half of one per cent. of the volume of business done in the country in a single year. And what is true of the United States is also true of all the countries of the world.

The true basis of the wealth and power of a nation is not the amount of gold and silver in its treasuries; neither is it to be found in the soundness or unsoundness of its banking institutions. The basis of the wealth and power of a nation lies in the productiveness of its farms, factories and great industries, made productive by human labor. These, then, not gold and silver must form the basis of the currency or money-system of the United States, if we are ever to have a Democratic country in anything save name.

Money is the foundation of business. To comprehend anything like its many phases and its importance to humanity, requires not only the natural, enquiring and analytical mind of the born

student, but something still more important, a world-wide, practical business experience.

In a careful study of the authorities on money, we find that the men who have written on the subject—if history does them justice—never had any practical experience in the business world. These writers were educated for the ministry, the law, the schoolroom, or as bankers, soldiers and politicians. In being thus trained for a one sided, or professional life, they were unable to grasp so practical, and yet what should be so plain, so *simple*, a *subject* as *"money."*.

Money is the basis of civilization—not only for our own country, but for all the countries of the world. It has been said "Education is the tap-root of civilization" whereas, Money is its tap-root, civilization being the fruit of which education is the tree. A people or nation is educated or civilized, free or in slavery, only in so far as money—or its mediums of exchange—have a *sound basis of value,* are *sufficient in volume,* and are equally *accessible to all the people.*

The question of money is commonly discussed under the head of political economy. Political economy is but another name for public business, and public business is unknown, unthinkable, independent of or without money. Civilization with all its various streams, ebbs and flows, rises and falls, as we have said, in proportion to the soundness of its basis, its volume, elasticity, and its equal accessibility to all the people.

Again, Money is a *public utility,* the great mother of all other public utilities—money is in fact, the public utility by and through which all other public utilities are owned and controlled.

Money is a medium of exchange, made by law or sanctioned by custom. The Constitution says: "Congress shall have the power to coin (issue, print, or create) money."

"Of money made by law"—says the Secretary of the Treasury —"we have—in this country—ten different kinds, including five of metal money,—gold, 2 of silver, nickel and copper—and five different kinds of paper money."

Some of these are, and some are not legal tender, or really legal money; a hotch potch of shamefully unbusiness-like, stupidly-conceived mediums of exchange. Each and every piece of the ten different kinds of money is a disgrace to our business intelligence. First, they are *not sufficient in volume,* second, they

are *not equally accessible to all the people*, and thirdly, they have no *real basis of value*.

One of the five kinds of paper money referred to, comes under the head of National Bank Notes, and there are as many different kinds of National Bank Notes as there are National Banks—each bank having its own separate issue—thousands in fact of different species of national bank notes—none of which are really legal tender, although law-made money.

Again, all the ten different kinds of money referred to, embrace only about one per cent. of the money used in the United States—the other ninety-nine per cent—not mentioned even by writers on the money question—is CREDIT-money. This credit-money is being constantly *created by custom*, not by law. Necessity was, and is, the mother of its being. Mr. A. Barton Hepburn, President of the Chase National Bank of New York, and former Comptroller of the Currency, in a recently published article, states that 90 per cent. of the money deposited in 1908 was in checks, notes, drafts, clearing-house receipts etc. These should be classified as VISIBLE credit-money; book accounts or merchandise sold on open accounts, as invisible credit-money. The latter amounts, probably, to ten per cent. of the visible credit-money. So that the money of the United States, at the present time, stands as follows: One per cent. law-made money, bearing the stamp of the authority of the United States; 90 per cent. visible credit-money, and 9 per cent. invisible credit-money. There is approximately in the United States only about three billion dollars of law-made money; of this sum, one and a half billions are in gold, a half billion in silver, and one billion paper money, necessitating the use of about two hundred and ninety-seven billion dollars of credit-money to carry on the business of the Country. This enormous sum of credit-money owes its life, its existence absolutely to the one per cent. of law-made money. Hence, by controlling the three billions of law-made money, the bankers practically control all the credit-money of the country.

It is through or by loaning this credit-money that the 100 per cent. dividends are paid to the stockholders of the National Banks, whose Wall Street representatives are in control, not only of the gold and credit-money of the United States, but of Congress itself.

The Hon. John C. Calhoun, former Congressman, Senator,

Vice-President and Statesman, who knew considerably more than the A B C of the money question, made the following statement from the floor of the House: "Place the money power in the hands of a combination of powerful individuals, and they, by expanding or contracting the currency, may raise or sink prices at pleasure, and by purchasing when at the greatest depreciation (note Mr. Morgan in the recent panic), and selling when at the greatest elevation, may command the whole property and industry of the community. The banking system concentrates and places this power in the hands of those who control it. Never was an engine better calculated to place the destiny of many in the hands of a few."

R. M. Widney, President of the University National Bank, Los Angeles, before the monetary commission of Kansas City, some years ago, said: "The owners of money DON'T WANT the VOLUME INCREASED; when it is limited they can control the interest and the value of labor and property. A corner on money is a corner on all other corners combined, and can control the social and political, as well as the producing labor and property interests of the nation."

After the panic of 1873, Congress appointed a monetary commission to study the money question. That Commission visited Europe and spent much time in its investigation. Its report was filed March 1877, from which I extract the following: "Money is the great instrument of association; the very fiber of social organizations; the vitalizing force of industry; the protoplasm of civilization, and as essential to its existence as oxygen is to animal life. Without money, civilization could not have a beginning, and with a diminishing supply it must languish, and unless relieved, finally perish. Falling prices, misery and destitution are inseparable. It is universally conceded that falling prices result from the contraction of the money volume."

Money has the same vital relation to civilization that water in a desert has to the thirsty traveler, and any man or set of men who would undertake to control or monopolize money—or the mediums of exchange—are the greatest possible enemies to civilization; they would lend money at interest to their *mothers* or sell water to their fathers in hell.

If the would be reformers of our social conditions, our labor agitators, tariff reformers, trust annihilators, etc., will be good

enough to read the following circulars or letters, they will see how futile are their attempts, and how vain are their dreams, while private individuals are allowed to control our money system.

During the summer of 1862 the following letter was sent confidentially to the leading American bankers by an English banker named Charles Hazzard, representing the interests of the Bank of England, and is known as the "Hazzard Circular":

"Slavery in the United States is likely to be abolished by the war power, and chattel slavery destroyed; this I, and my European friends are in favor of; for slavery is but the owning of labor, which carries with it the care for the laborer; while the modern or European plan is capital-control of labor, by controling wages. To accomplish this bonds must be issued as a banking basis. We are now waiting to get the Secretary of the Treasury to make this recommendation to Congress. It will not do to allow the greenback—as it is called—to circulate as money for any length of time; for we cannot control them; but we can control the bonds, and through them the bank issue."

In 1877 the N. Y. Bankers' Association issued the following letter to all National bankers, and is known as "The Bank Circular":

"Dear Sir:—

It is advisable to do all in your power to sustain such prominent daily and weekly newspapers, and especially the agricultural and the religious press, as will oppose issuing of greenback paper money, and that you withhold patronage or favors from all applicants who are not willing to oppose the government issue of money. Let the government issue the coin, and the banks issue the paper money of the country; then we can better protect each other. To repeal the law creating National Bank Notes, or to restore to circulation the Government issue of money will be to provide the people with money, and will therefore seriously affect our individual profits, as bankers. See your congressman at once, and engage him to protect our interests that we may control legislation."

The following letter was issued at a more recent date, or early in 1893, by the Bankers' Association:

"Dear Sir:—

The interests of National bankers require immediate financial legislation by Congress. *Silver certificates and Treasury*

notes must be retired, and National Bank Notes—upon a gold basis—made the only money. This will require authorization of from five hundred millions to one billion of new bonds as a basis of circulation. You will at once retire one third of your circulation and call in one half your loans. Carefully make a money stringency felt among your patrons, especially among influential business men. Advocate an extra sesion of Congress for the repeal of the purchase-clause of the Sherman law, and act with other banks of your city in securing a large petition to Congress for its unconditional repeal. Use personal influence with Congressman, and particularly let your wishes be known to your senators. The future life of National banks as fixed and safe investments, depends upon immediate action, as there is increasing sentiment in favor of Government legal-tender notes, and silver coinage."

At the present time, promissory notes—called United States Bonds—are the basis of the National Banking System. When all these bonds, or Government notes are paid, or taken up, should the Government refuse to issue any more such unbusiness-like paper, the National Banks would be shorn of their special privilege, and become deposit banks; they would then have to get their money on the same basis as other people, and the hundreds of millions a year at the half of one per cent. interest—the rate they now pay the Government for their loans, would be a thing of the past.

We can now realize the anxiety of the National Bankers' Association to bribe Congress, pinch business men, and buy the press, in order that the bankers might *continue to be the slave-drivers* of the people—POSSIBLE ONLY by *continued Bond* or such *Note issues* or the control of the people's money.

That the bankers are still alert to the tricks of their chosen profession we have ample evidence in the recently introduced legislation to compel the Government to pay its bonds in gold; likewise the action of the Postmaster General (another tool of the banks) in increasing the cost of registration on the pretence of increasing the postal revenue—when as a matter of fact it naturally induces the people to use the banks in place of the post office. Likewise the clandestinely issued circular-letter to business men, asking them to forward their protest against the proposed Government Savings Bank, as the same would interfere with the

business of the National banks—the enslaving and plundering of the people.

Was there ever a more dishonorable plot concocted by a BAND of ROGUES than these letters show to have existed and apparently still exists among National bankers of the United States, who control the business and civilizing power of this country?

Not only is this true of our own country; but it is equally true of bankers and the banking system of England, Germany, France, Russia, Italy, and all the so-called civilized nations of the world—not excepting our Canadian neighbors, and their banking system.

When we understand the money question—or at least have digested the meaning of the above letters—we shall see that the National bankers of this country—and those of the other countries mentioned, are guilty of more crimes against mankind than that caused by all the criminals in all the jails and penitentiaries of the world.

In the light of the foregoing letters, Mr. Hepburn's article in the Century already referred to—which is intended to convince the people that the National bankers have the interest of the people at heart, is highly amusing. He says "money is cheap; the system is working well." He favors, however, one central bank of practically unlimited issue (we now have over six thousand banks of limited issue).

It is plain to see that one central bank is much more easily controlled by Wall Street and the money interests, than six or seven thousand banks scattered throughout the United States; hence we can readily understand his position. The fact that Mr. Hepburn—in addition to his being President of a National bank, is also director in a score or more of Trusts, etc.—receiving an almost fabulous income,—may color the spectacles through which he regards the question in such manner, as to make it appear that "money is cheap" and interest rates low.

Undoubtedly money is cheap for Mr. Hepburn and his associates; but he speaks only *as a tool* for a multitude of bankers, or, primarily, for the Chase National Bank—one of Mr. Morgan's string of National Banks. There is an abundance of money for Mr. Morgan and his kind. But, let the coal miners, their widows and fatherless children speak. Let the millions of toilers, who are giv-

ing their life blood to secure the common necessities of life speak; let the thirty thousand sewing girls recently on strike in New York speak—through the lips of the poor girl who, after taking poison to end her life, told the doctors she did not want to live, as she could make but a mere pittance though working ten and twelve hours a day. Let his sisters as they sell their bodies for a few pennies wherewith to buy bread speak; let his brothers in the "bread line," as they shiver in the cold and wet of a midnight storm speak, and see if these will not tell you that it is human life, not money, that is cheap.

"Hunger and want and grim despair,
Faces haggard and worn with care.
Crowding and jostling, full of dread,
Pushing each other in search for bread.
The bread line, the dead line,
The line of deepest want."

While the system is working seemingly well, as Mr. Hepburn says, it would work still better—in the same direction of course—with a Central Bank of Issue; for it would put the entire country—more securely if possible—into the pockets of the wolves controlling that Central Bank—Mr. Morgan and the National Bankers' Association.

At the office of the Mayor of New York City, we find that one hundred and eighty money-lenders—or so-called pawnbrokers—pay this great city ninety thousand dollars annually for the privilege of lending money to their unfortunate fellow-citizens at three per cent. a month, or thirty-six per cent. a year. The two oldest and most reliable pawnbrokers in the city are authority for the statement that these money-lenders make on an average of over THIRTY-FIVE THOUSAND loans PER DAY, at an average of *over twenty-five per cent interest.*

Independent of the money-lenders referred to, there are over one hundred gentlemen—Collier's Weekly calls them "loan-sharks"—who lend money on salaries, furniture, etc., at from five to twenty-five per cent. per month—60 to 300 per cent. annually.

"Listed in the telephone directory of Washington,"— says this same weekly—"are 150 loaning companies, a very large proportion of which are run by salary and furniture loan-sharks. The city is full of low paid Government employees, and it is the

estimate of a man of long experience, that more than eighty out of every hundred Government clerks are in debt to the usurers. *In all the southern cities the negro is the frequent patron of the usurer,* and there is literally *no limit* to the *extortion practised upon him.* . . . In every city and manufacturing town the *loan-shark is at work,* helping to impoverish the *low paid,* adding his evil influence to the many that are creating discontent." And yet Mr. Hepburn says that interest is low, money is cheap, and the "system working well!"

From the annual report of the Comptroller of the Currency for 1908 we learn that in the year the United States Government loaned—or the banks borrowed from the Government—six hundred millions paper dollars of law-made money known as National Bank Notes, for which the banks paid the Government only three million dollars interest, or interest at the rate of half of one per cent. Certainly "cheap money" for the bankers of the country.

From the same source we learn that, after these banks had paid their presidents their yearly salaries—ranging from five to *fifty thousand dollars*—they were able to set aside, in net profits, a hundred and thirty-two million dollars. In other words, after paying the running expenses of the banks, besides the aggregate salaries to the presidents of over five hundred million dollars, they had a net profit of one hundred and thirty-two million dollars, on an investment of three million dollars—*over four thousand* per cent. or over 40 times the amount of their investment. (Comp. of the Currency 1908, page 22.)

By what logic of the mind does such a high class publication as Collier's Weekly, stamp the pawnbroker—who loans money on your watch or your salary at 36 per cent, a "loan-shark" and the bankers who make over four thousand per cent. on their investments, honorable business men? Let us ask ourselves if there is any practical difference other than that between a "three-ball" sign and the catch words "National Bank"?

Now as a matter of fact, "Uncle Sam" is a pawnbroker; but he is a real kind, docile old man, fully guaranteed by the National Bankers' Association. They have him lassoed hip and thigh, and he lends them the people's money—over six hundred millions last year—at a half of one per cent interest, and for which the

bankers pledge or pawn, not their overcoats, watches or automobiles; but promissory notes or bonds.

The money thus filched from the people by the loan-sharks—whether loaned on your watch or your note, although an immense sum in the aggregate, is yet comparatively small when viewed in the light of the total interest taken from the workers or PRODUCING CLASS, who finally PAY ALL the interest that is collected. To illustrate:

The money borrowed from the banks by the manufacturers and wholesale merchants on their own and their customer's promissory notes, is over ninety per cent. credit money, and for this they pay five to twelve per cent. interest, the same as they pay for the other ten per cent of real money; and this interest compounded must be added to the merchandise they sell to the retail dealer, who in turn does the same with the farmer or producer, who is finally compelled to pay this enormous sum of compound interest. That interest rate grows in volume as it comes down the line. When it reaches the wage earner, or so-called common people—they who buy on the installment plan, or on the credit of their prospective wages, crops, etc., the rate of interest becomes practically UNLIMITED.

In order to show how interest thus compounded enslaves the workers, I call attention to the fact that one hundred dollars loaned at 10 per cent. compound interest at the time Columbus discovered America, would to-day amount to a sum so colossal as to be practically incomprehensible—more than sufficient to pay two hundred and seventy-five milion dollars to each and every man, woman and child in the United States.

It is this interest-devil that has gradually transformed the bankers—originally an honorable class of men, into colossal plunderers. It is this interest-devil that permeates all conditions of Society, and has produced a civilization fit only for the Jungle.

We loudly decry the "White Slave" traffic, and *denounce* the "cadets"—or wolves in human shape—who make their living directly from the selling of our daughters into lives of shame. Yet there is little, if any difference between the loan-shark, the banker and the "cadet"; they each and all live upon or through the misfortunes or weaknesses of the people. The desire for easy money or an easy living, is the same in them all, and stamps them each and all as a menace to civilization.

Interest has its origin in wolfish natures—though a wolf may not be aware of his own wolfishness—and the custom of taking interest has obtained for so long a time, that the enormity of it is almost wholly concealed from the consciences and the minds of men..

Money is an artificial or law-made product; it has *no natural power of increase*. Its function is to exchange, not produce. Interest is not—as many suppose—the natural child of money; it is an alien. Money cannot "bear" or bring forth interest as its child. "Money is barren." So said Aristotle, and so said all the lawgivers of the ancients.

The Mosaic law forbids usury (all interest is usury). The old Roman law made it a criminal offence. (Every usurer is a miniature Shylock.) Yet both these peoples sanctioned human slavery—which is but interest in another form, both used to produce luxuries not earned by those who enjoy them. We have come to believe that human slavery is wrong, and that the taking of interest is right; whereas our forefathers reversed the process. The fact remains, however, they differ in name only; they both spring from the same selfish greed.

The belief in a literal hell, a personal devil, and human slavery is rapidly passing from the minds of enlightened humanity; but there is a hell, a devil, and an economic slavery more real more terrible, more inhuman than any monster ever dreamed of by theology—the workings, power and greed of the interest-devil.

There is a deeper—by them not to be mentioned—reason for the National Bankers' present anxiety for a Central Bank: The fact is, the National Banks of this country have reached their limit—are being forced out of their lucrative business. They owe their birth to the National debt of 1860 to 1865—so artfully outlined in that infamous Hazzard circular: "Bonds must be issued as a banking basis. We can control the bonds, and through them the bank issue (National bank notes). We cannot control the greenbacks."

The first issue of greenbacks—demand notes—was authorized in July and August of 1861, and Feb. 12th, 1862. They at all times have been equal to gold in purchasing power, because they were made receivable for all public dues—the same as gold or silver. The Bankers, however did their best to destroy confidence in the purchasing power or exchange value of these green-

backs, by refusing to receive them, except on special deposit. Herein is the "why" of the Hazzard circular. They could not control these greenbacks; but they could control the bonds. The greenbacks cost the people or the Government only the paper, printing and legislation, and although childish and unbusiness-like in conception, were unquestionably the best money the United States has ever had.

I say unquestionably the best money this country ever had for the folowing reasons: First, the bankers could not control them—they being issued by the Government direct to the soldiers, in payment for services rendered—the true basis for the issue of all money.—Second. Although the first greenbacks circulated and were exchanged at par with gold, they cost practically nothing to produce, and could be reproduced or increased as the demand or necessities of the people grew. Third. They had a national characteristic, being distinctive in color "green-back" and were easily identified by foreigners, and readily accepted by them as "good money."

Fourth. They could be transported by mail or carried more safely and cheaply than gold, and besides—unlike gold—lose nothing in transportation.

Fifth. The issue of greenbacks need be limited only by the needs of the people, whereas gold, amongst its other numerous shortcomings, is an extremely limited product. As a matter of fact, if all the gold in all the world were in your pocket you would be more than one thousand, seven hundred million dollars short of having suficient gold to buy the United States farm products of a single year.

The total annual production of gold in the United States amounts to less than one hundred million dolars per year; while according to a conservative British statistician who recently visited the United States, the net increase of wealth in this country is over five thousand million dollars a year. Hence the difference between the one hundred million dollars in gold, and the five thousand million dollars net value, must be measured in, or by, CREDIT-MONEY.

Herein then lies the kernel of our financial panics, stock-gambling, frenzied finance, etc. The man or set of men—National Bankers' Association—in control of the hundred million dollars gold, have the power to send stocks up while they sell, or unload,

and down, as soon as they have unloaded, etc. (that's how Mr. Morgan has piled up over three thousand million dollars in a few years). Mr Morgan controls the Bankers' Association, who in turn control the Trusts.

In face of these good and practical reasons for the use of greenbacks—or similar paper money—the people have allowed—and still allow the National Bankers' Association to lead them blindly to believe that gold is a necessary basis for a medium of exchange. Through that belief they have induced Congress to mortgage the country in order to buy gold and silver as a basis for our money system.

All the gold money in the United States at the present time amounts to only ($1,600,000,000) one billion, six hundred million dollars, of which the banks have on hand less than one third. While having on hand less than one third, these bankers owe the people—according to latest Government report ($21,000,000,000) twenty-one billion dollars. They are like the man who owes one hundred dollars, and has only $5.00 in his pocket with which to meet his debts. He is solvent as long as he is not asked to pay more than that five dollars. If, however, more is demanded, he shuts up shop and says as did the Banks in 1907: "Wait till the panic is over; wait till confidence is restored; wait till we get it."

It is true that the banks hold promissory notes, railroad, mining and other stocks, which, they assure their depositors, are "just as good as money"; but these notes, etc., being only credit-money, become practically valueless as soon as a panic is in sight, or confidence—which spells credit-money—is destroyed.

In our recent panics the National Bankers—through the subsidized and gullible press—systematically deceived the people into believing that the panics are caused by "extravagance," "over-trading," "over-production," etc. These are vague, indefinite and impossible reasons. But any falsehood is gladly used that will hide the fact that the use of gold or silver as the basis for our money or mediums of exchange leads, inevitably, to the commercial and financial ruin of the masses.

As soon as the greenbacks—the best money the United States ever had got well into circulation, the Hazzard circular was issued. The New York, Boston and Philadelphia bankers "got busy" at Washington. A law was passed forbidding the issue of any more of that kind of greenbacks. Legislation was enacted establishing

the National Banking System, with its National Bank Notes, and a further law was passed authorizing the issue of four hundred million dollars worth of greenbacks of another kind. This last issue differed from the first only in this important particular: The keynote of the first greenback was *"receivable* in payment of all public dues"; the keynote of the second was, "NOT" receivable for duties, or interest on the public debt. The first greenbacks were at par with gold, the second, by reason of this change, and the abuse heaped upon them by the bankers—quickly fell from one hundred cents to thirty-five cents on the dollar. At this point they were bought up by the same bankers, and exchanged for Government Bonds at par, bearing six per cent. interest. Directly and indirectly on this transaction, the bankers here and abroad, who talk so loudly of "honest money," cleared up the neat little sum of over eight hundred million dollars!

These and subsequent bonds became, and are now, the basis of the issue of National Bank Notes—through and by which the banks, since that time, have been able to control the immense volume of credit-money of the country.

In this manner the legislation of 1862 created the Trust Octopus which became the mother of all trusts up to the present time. It placed the control of the people's money in the hands of this Association of bankers, through the bond issue as outlined by the Hazzard circular "We cannot control the greenbacks; but we can control the bonds, and through them the money." And it will continue to control the money, the laborer and the products of labor, until replaced by a Democratic money system.

NOWHERE in the Constitution of the United States is Congress given the power or authority to mortgage or put the United States under bond—such as forms the basis for the National Banking System, and it follows that such bonds are illegal, and is EVIDENCE of a CONSPIRACY between the *bankers* and the *traitorous representatives* of the people.

The United States Constitution says: "This shall be a Government of the people, by the people, for the people." Hence, laws enacted to benefit one class of people at the expense of another, are illegal and unconstitutional. It follows therefore, as evidenced by the Hazzard circular, that the National Banking

System, the National Banks, and the National Bankers' Association are not only unconstitutional; but Criminal Conspirators to enslave the people.

Democratic Money.

In attempting to set down or make clear the basis for Democratic money, we are at once confronted by the word "value." This word to many minds is synonymous with money, and thus understood, is very misleading. Money—as has been explained—is—and must be—a creation of law; while value already exists in nature. It, in point of fact, has a two-fold meaning, real value and borrowed value. Real value has reference to those products which sustain life, and is denoted by the volume of services rendered to human needs. Borrowed value—which includes both exchange and use values—is denoted by the volume of service rendered to human wants.

Through the use of foods all values arise—including those of clothes and shelter. Food sustains and multiplies life, and only to the extent that we have a surplus of food, do exchange values begin.

Land, labor and money are the bases of values. Land and labor, in a small, hand-to-mouth manner, will produce food; but money is the basis of its distribution—the natural vehicle or road by which values are distributed over the earth. The value of money consists in the service it renders to Society, in exchanging the products of labor of one or more persons, for the products or labor of other persons.

Money makes it possible to double, treble, or add a thousandfold to the exchange or use value of the products of labor.

The world—and yet more particularly *a nation*—is indebted to the man or set of men who by their labor increase and reproduce value, and it is the natural duty of that Nation to furnish the man or set of men with a sound or staple money system, by and through which to exchange the products of their labors. The volume of that money should be governed only by the volume or quantity of value produced, or multiplied.

The assessed or market value of real property—land and

labor—as contained in real property valuations, is the *natural basis of the people's medium of exchange.* Not only basis for the United States; but the natural basis for the money of all civilized and would-be civilized peoples of the earth. That it will be adopted there can be no doubt, as soon as the United States—or some other country—is in possession of a Democratic press, a Democratic pulpit, and a Democratic or unbridled Legislature.

The assessed valuation or selling price of all real property, should be the basis of all money systems. One quarter of that assessed valuation or selling price, should be the basis for the volume or quantity of money issued. This would insure a safe basis and sufficient volume of money for all commercial requirements and insure a staple value for real property and products of labor. It would, for instance, give the United States—at the present time—thirty billions of dollars of legal tender money on a sound and elastic basis, where we now have only two or three billions of dollars, bearing no relation whatever to the actual needs or real value produced in our country.

New assessments should be taken each presidential year, and as the assessed valuations increased or decreased, so should the volume of money be increased or decreased in like ratio, or as one dollar to four.

Money, as has been shown, belongs to the producers of value, or the workers per se. The following would seem the natural or business-like mode of its manufacture, distribution or circulation. To illustrate:

As the assessed value of all real property in the United States for 1908 was about one hundred and twenty billion dollars, Congress should authorize the issue of thirty billion dollars of *paper* money, the same to be deposited in the National Treasury, and be legal tender for all indebtedness. The fractional currency, one, five, ten, twenty-five and fifty cent pieces, should be made of the same material as the money of larger denominations.

The former should be printed so as to range from one dollar to one thousand or one hundred thousand dollars. The fractional currency should be similar in size, thickness and design to the present fractional currency, now made of copper, nickel and silver (as a matter of fact, made of paper they would be more endurable than made of metal).

The class of fiber, the paper from which the fiber is made—as well as the machinery employed in its making—should be owned and absolutely controlled by the National Government.

The use of such fiber, paper or machinery for any other purpose whatsoever should be made a criminal offence, punishable by imprisonment.

Counterfeiting should be punishable by LIFE imprisonment; and that law, as a warning, or bit of education, should be stamped on every piece of money.

The thirty billion dollars so deposited in the National Treasury should then be distributed to the Central Postoffices—usually located at the Capital of each state, in proportion to the assessed valuation of real property in each state. The Postoffice is—as a matter of fact—the only true or natural savings bank of the people and the private use of the words "Savings Bank," "National Bank," "State Bank," etc., should not be permitted.

The immense additional revenue (about 300 million dollars) thus added to the postal receipts, would enable the Government to reduce by one half the present postal rates, and double the facilities for rural free delivery. Beside this it would insure a sufficient fund for the necessarily increased postoffice equipment for the carrying on of the business of loaning the people's money.

The central postoffice in each state should distribute the money so allotted, to the outlying postoffices, as required. For example: The present assessed valuation of New York State is about twelve billion dollars. The Central Postoffice at Albany should, therefore, receive from the United States Treasury, three billion dollars, or one fourth of the States assessed valuation; this in turn could be loaned—as required—directly to the people of the state through their nearest postoffice. The individual citizen desiring to borrow money, would take his tax receipt with the title to his property to his nearest postoffice, where the Postmaster, after properly verifying his tax receipt and title deed, would loan the citizen sums of money up to one fourth of the assessed valuation of the property, at one per cent. (being the probable cost to the Government of its manufacture and distribution). This would do away with the exorbitant interest rates now demanded in the various parts of the country, and would naturally destroy the Wall Street gambling element in the United States.

Democratic Money not only means the *issue* of money as outlined, but reason and experience teaches—and the Constitution of the United States provides—that in place of the illegal unnatural and unbusiness-like bonds or promissory notes now created by the Government, and bought up by the bankers, in payment for public improvements—building canals, public roads, etc.—Congress should authorize the issue or printing of legal tender money to the amount required for such improvements. The *People then*, not the bankers, would be the owners of all public utilities; the *People then*, not the bankers, would be the real owners of the means of production and distribution; the *People then*, not the bankers, would be the real owners of themselves, and not, as now be owned and controlled by a set of roguish manipulators of our money system.

The gold, silver and other metal money now in the U. S. Treasury should be utilized as far as available for the redemption of U. S. certificates, notes or bonds. Sufficient legal tender money—as outlined—should be authorized by Congress to redeem the balance of the outstanding bonds, and to redeem the ten different kinds of riff-raff currency now extant, which is sometimes legal, not legal, or partially-legal tender; but which always works in the interests of the bankers and against the interests of the people.

The special privilege of the so-called National Banks would be abolished, and they would not, as now, control the civilizing power of the nation. The Bankers could not, as now, borrow money from the Government at a half of one per cent. interest, and use that money for the enslaving of a people—as was so artfully outlined in the Hazzard Circular.

The banker then, being no longer privileged, becomes a DEMOCRATIC citizen—wishing to borrow money from the Government, he must proceed as the ordinary citizen: present his tax receipt and title deed at the nearest post office, and borrow his money on real property.

With a Democratic money system it will be found that real property can only be acquired by services rendered to Society, that is, multiplying values by labor. If money or property is inherited, it will be evidence of, and in proportion to, the values produced or services rendered, by our fore-fathers; not, as now in many cases, an evidence of their dishonesty or selfish greed.

Under a Democratic form of government, the taking of interest from our brothers will be as unthinkable, as it would have been for Jesus or Gautama, Mohammed or Confucius to have taken interest from the mothers who bore them.

"Public morality is based on private virtues" so said the immortal *Washington.*

"A State cannot long exist wherein a portion of the people are free, and the masses in slavery" said the immortal *Lincoln.*

Morality and freedom are unthinkable under a Monarchical Money System, or where the taking of interest is considered moral. Democratic money will strike the shackles from the slave-interest-paying worker, and make a man of the master-interest-taking Shylock.

The benefits to Civilization of a *Democratic* money system as here outlined, would be so vast, so far-reaching, as to be beyond the imagination or dream of the world's reformers; and any attempt to itemize or specify these, would seem to court ridicule, in place of the careful consideration that such a momentous question of world-wide importance calls for. But, with a Democratic Money System in operation, the varied social and political problems which vex the age—and are impossible of solution now—would readily solve themselves, and, for the first time in the history of the Race, the world's peace would be practically possible. For the first time in the history of the Race there would be a government of the people, by the people and for the people, *a True Democracy.*

"Before man made us citizens, Great Nature made us men.
He's true to God who's true to man whenever wrong is done
To the humblest or the weakest, neath the all-pervading sun,
That wrong is also done to us, and they are slaves most base,
Whose thought of right is for themselves, and not for all the race."

MONEY AND DEMOCRACY.

Notes

Profit.

A voluminous writer on economics, under the heading "Value, Price and Profit" states that "Profit is made by selling a commodity at its value." That statement is not true. A profit is made by selling or exchanging a commodity that we do not want, for a commodity that we *do* mant.

Monarchical Money.

The present enslavement of the working classes, the piling up of thousands of millions of dollars on the one hand by the banking interests of the country, and the lengthening of "The bread line, the dead line" on the other, are the inevitable results of *Monarchical money* system.

Democratic Money.

Democratic Money is a medium of exchange, issued *by* the people, *for* the people, and has for its basis of issue, the combined labor products *of* the people.

Wealth, Land and Labor.

In a recent number of the Philistine the sage of East Aurora remarks that "Wealth comes from labor applied to land." "Canada," he informs us, "has the initiative, the enterprise, and the land; she only lacks the labor."

The word "wealth" is an indefinite term—its basic meaning being "value." As a matter of fact value or wealth does not come from labor and land alone—to these must be added a medium of exchange. Land, labor and money, properly adjusted, will multiply a thousand fold, not only the wealth of Canada, but the wealth, commerce and civilizaton of the world.

Gold and Silver Money as Commodities.

To coin or legislate gold or silver into money, or mediums of exchange, is to destroy in its inception, the very thing that legislation undertakes to create, for the reason that gold and silver being themselves valuable as commodities, can be controlled, hoarded or exported as a commodity for their value. The

country or the people then lose the mediums of exchange that legislation has created.

Antipathy to Jews.

The antipathy against the Jews appears to have had its origin in the early Roman Empire, where the Jewish bankers or merchants made a specialty of controlling—in order to export or ship to India—the silver money of Rome. (In India silver was worth double what it was in Rome.) The effect of this traffic in money was to limit or destroy the volume of money, or measures of value—in the Roman Empire. This meant uncertainty and fluctuating prices for the products of labor, and the resentment of the working people naturally followed.

Similar conditions prevail in the United States to-day, where the people's money is controlled or shipped out of the country at the will of Wall Street.

Staple Values.

Staple or scientific values are only possible, with a money-system whose volume of issue is legally determined and fixed. Staple values, or scientific money is impossible with gold as a standard of measurement. With free coinage, and uncertain output, the exact volume that shall be in circulation at any one time is impossible to determine, fix or measure.

Lack of Confidence.

All the monies of all the countries of the world—though law-made, legal-tender—are issued without any basis of real value, and without any natural, scientific or legal limitations, and without regard to services rendered to Society. The fact that the money of one country is at a discount in another, is only an evidence of a lack of confidence arising from this lack of a common basis of issue, and the extent of that lack of confidence is measured by the ratio of discount.

Land Bank Money.

The Land Banks of the United States were simply local banks, and their issue of money—which they based upon land

values—lacked in every particular the requisites of scientific money. First, From the fact that they were not issued by the National Government, and were not legal tender for all indebtedness. Second, Their basis of issue was fluctuating or unstable. Third, They meant a large profit to the bankers who loaned the money, at the expense of the working people who were compelled to borrow the money.

Cheap Money.

At a Conference to investigate the causes of the great panic of 1836 in England, Alphonse Rothschild—the then greatest banker in the world—told his inquisitors—the Legislators of Great Britain—"to make money cheap"—that is, at low rate of interest—"Then," said he, "you will control the commerce of the world." Had Britain's statesmen followed the advice of that broad minded financier, England to-day, would hold the commerce and civilization of the world as in the hollow of her hand. Not through the Dreadnaught iron-clad channel that now wastes as it drains the life blood of its people; but through the world-wide channels of civilized commercial supremacy.

French Assignets and Counterfeiting.

The French assignets were issued by the French Republic in the eighteenth century. They were legal tender for all purposes, and to that extent were good money. Being issued, however, upon land values to which the Government had no good title—having been confiscated by the Government from the church of Rome—they lacked public confidence.

Second, The fact that the assignets were made redeemable in land or some other kind of money—gave the impression that the assignets themselves were not good money.

Third, They were finally issued in a excess of the market value of the land which had formed the basis of their issue.

Fourth, They were counterfeited to an enormous extent under the protection of the British Government (seventeen establishments, employing over four hundred men, were engaged in one time in England making counterfeit assignets).

They were also counterfeited through the instigation of other European Governments whose monarchs wished to kill

the French Republic, which they had so much reason to fear.

"Great Britain was very confident that by ruining the circulating medium of America the people would return to their allegiance; hence the desperation with which counterfeiting was practised by the British agents. Soon after their issue, the bills of credit emitted by Congress were counterfeited and a nest of the counterfeiters was destroyed at Cold Springs, on Nassau Island. The British officials also embarked in the business. General Howe abetted and patronized those who were engaged in making and pushing these spurious issues into circulation. "A ship load of Counterfeit Continental money," says Phillips, "coming from Britain, was captured by an American privateer." The British Government promoted the business of counterfeiting extensively, because it was thought that if the credit of the Continental money could be destroyed, the Americans would be obliged to submit, from lack of funds, to maintain their cause." (Bolles, 150-157.)

About July 3rd, 1777, the English imported their counterfeit Continental issues into the State of Delaware. It now began to be publicly suspected that these counterfeits were made, or authorized, or their issue connived at, by the British authorities; a suspicion that did much to injure the genuine notes. About December 19th, 1777, counterfeits circulated by the agents of Sir William Howe, began to make their appearance.

In 1778, a quantity of counterfeit American bills of credit on the way from Scotland to New York was captured by an American privateer and destroyed. In January 1779, counterfeits had become so numerous that Congress recalled and destroyed certain entire emissions of genuine notes. Among these was the issue of Aprl 11th, 1778, of which it is believed but a single note is extant at the present day.

In the "Penn Packet," published March 13th, 1779, is the following: "The unnatural enemies of this country, not satisfied with their frequent but fruitless attempts to destroy the credit of our paper currency, have at length, introduced large sums of counterfeit Half Joes and Dollars amongst us." (Bolles, page 156.)

ORDERS Given to Columbus by a King, Representing a MONARCHICAL Money System.

"Of treasure taken in battle or by traffic, one fifth shall go to the King; of treasure plundered from native temples, graves, houses or grounds, one half to the King without discount, the remainder to the discoverer."

Charles the King.

ORDERS Given by a Chief, Representing a DEMOCRACY.

"Shortly after the discovery of America, Columbus was wrecked on the coast, and he sent to the neighboring chief to inform him of his misfortune. The good chief was moved to tears by the sad accident, and with the labor of his people lightened the wrecked vessel, removed the effects to a place of safety, stationed guards around them for their better security, and then offered Columbus all his own property to make good any loss which the latter had sustained."

Touched by this unparalleled kindness, Columbus thus expressed himself to the King: "They are a loving, uncovetous people, so docile in all things that, I assure your Highness, I believe in all the world their is not a better people or a better country; they love their neighbors as themselves, and they have the sweetest way in the world of talking, and always with a smile."

The Bank of England.

The Bank of England for which Senator Aldrich, Chairman of the Finance Committee, has expressed such a strong admiration, has failed at least four times since it was established in 1694. In that year, the British Government borrowed from one Patterson the sum of $1,200,000, and in consideration of this loan granted to him and his associates the charter of the Bank of England, with the right to print Bank of England notes, not only to the full extent of the loan, but without limit.

Within two years the Bank of England failed. It became apparent that the "without limit" clause was the real reason of the failure, inasmuch, as it tended to destroy the confidence that it was supposed to create. Special legislation was called for and enacted, limiting the issue.

Philipine Bank.

In entering upon the Banking business, as it has in the Philipines, the U. S. Government while seemingly anxious to help the farmers, has shown itself still more anxious not to hurt the kings of finance or National banking interests. From the laws of 1908, creating a Government Agricultural bank, with one million pesos as the capital, we extract the following:

"No loan shall be made except upon a first mortgage upon improved urban or agricultural lands, or on the security of a chattel mortgage on crops harvested. No loans to exceed forty per cent. of market value of said lands or crops. The bank shall not exact more than ten per cent. per annum on any loan."

In other words, the U. S. Government has established a bank in the Philipine Islands to accomodate the farmers and real property owners; so far, an excellent idea. It is important however to note, that the ten cent. interest that the farmers are to pay (the U. S. Government) is over *nineteen hundred per cent.* more that that paid by the kings of finance, or National banking interests in the United States, who pay the U. S. Government only the *half* of *one per cent.!*

Again it may be noted: "No loans shall be made (by the U. S. Government) to the farmers except upon a first mortgage upon their land or harvested crops, and then up to only forty per cent. of its face or market value. Whereas the kings of finance—or Wall Street—are neither asked for—neither do they give—any mortgage. They give your "Uncle Samuel" a promissory note for their loans, and these loans are made to the full amount of their face value.

A Spectacle to Make the GODS Weep and the Very STONES, Break Into Sarcasme.

Is the anxiety of the Bankers, and the Bankers Senators Depew, Carter, Peffer, etc., to so *trim* in its inception the law relating to the proposed Government Savings Bank that the same will not only not injure or take business from the National Bankers, etc., but that the Government Savings Bank will become a *tool,* as these Senators have long been, for the National Banks and Bankers' Association.

National Bank Bills.

Wording on the face of a National Bank Bill or Note, of which the Banks have put into circulation over 700 millions of dollars. Note the wording of the 4th line and the 8th line, then ask yourself, what may the basis or security of issue be, and what kind of money is the bearer to receive.

5. 5.

NATIONAL CURRENCY.

This note is secured by Bonds of the United States

J. W. Lyons, Register of the Treasury — or other securities — *Ellis F. Roberts,* Treasurer of U. S.

The ..... National Bank of the city of .....

will pay the bearer on demand, Five Dollars

Aug. 1901

Chas. E. Warner, Cash. — *T. L. James,* Pres.

5. 5.

Gold Certificate.

Wording on face of a Gold Certificate, of which we have about 600 millions of dollars in circulation:

20/ This certifies that there has been deposited in the Treas. of the United States of America

Act of July 1882 — Series of 1906

W. S. Vernon, Register of the Treasury — *Chas. H. Treat,* Treas. of the U. S.

TWENTY DOLLARS IN GOLD COIN payable to the bearer on demand.

20. 20.

Notice, not a word as to the fact of its not being a legal tender, or as to the weight of the gold you may get in exchange for your certificate.

Silver Certificate.

Wording on the face of a silver certificate of which there are about 500 millions of dollars in circulation.

5. 5.
SILVER CERTIFICATE.
This certifies that there has been deposited in the Treasury of the United States of America
Five silver dollars, payable to the bearer on demand.
W. S. Vernon, Register of the Treasury — *Chas. H. Treat,* Treasurer of the U. S.
Series of 1899
5. Silver Certificate Five Silver Certificate 5.

Notice, there is not a word to imply the fact that it is not legal tender. It promises however to exchange itself—if you take it to Washington—for a quantity of silver—or for five silver dollars—that as a matter of fact, contain scarcely two and a half dollars' worth of silver.

U. S. Note or Greenback.

Wording on the face of a United States' note or greenback, of which we have in circulation about three hundred millions:

Five Dollars United States Note Five Dollars
V. 5.
Series of United States act of
will pay the bearer March
1907 1833
Five Dollars
Washington, D. C.
W. S. Vernon, Register of the Treasury — *Chas. H. Treat,* Treasurer of the U. S.
LEGAL TENDER FOR FIVE DOLLARS

Note the wording, "Legal Tender for Five Dollars" printed in large type. But not a word as to what the five dollars shall be paid in, or the reason for a basis of the issue.

On the reverse side of this note will be found printed "in small type" a statement which in effect means that this note is NOT and as a matter of *fact* is *not* Legal Tender for five dollars.

Treasury Note.

Treasury notes of which one hundred and fifty-five million dollars worth was issued. Less than five millions of these are still in circulation.

One Treasury Note 1.
1.
The United States of America will
pay 1. One to Bearer
ONE DOLLAR
Series of 1901 in coin, Wahsington, D. C.
J. Fount Tillman, Register of the Treasury — *D. V. Morgan,* Treasurer of the U. S.
One One
Legal tender, act July 14, 1900

This note, although marked legal tender on its face, was, as a matter of fact, not legal tender for the interest due or payable to the bankers on government bonds. Through and by the manipulation of these notes, and the laws relating to them, the U. S. Treasury gold reserve was depleted or plundered to the extent of over one hundred million dollars in gold.

Thomas Carlyle.

Thomas Carlyle, that rugged old philosopher, said: "There are but two kinds of people in England: Those who work and those who steal." Had that blunt man used his giant intellect on the currency question, he would probably have said: There can be but two kinds of people possible under a monarchical Money System, those who steal and those that gamble, no matter how conservative be their intentions.

The Senator from Rhode Island — Chairman of the Financial Committee.

in a recent issue of the *New York Times* says: "CREDIT furnishes a VITAL element in all healthy economic life, *Credit* is based on CONFIDENCE, and confidence in a monetary system rests upon BELIEF in the strength, stability and efficiency of financial institutions.

But the Senator failed—to inform us—or give us the *keynote* to the *basis* for the EFFICIENCY of those financial institutions (National Banks he meant) had he not been ashamed of the facts—ashamed of his traitorous actions—he would have said—the efficiency of those financial institutions—National Banks—rests upon the HONOR of that band of rogues, reponsible for the Hazzard Circular letters sent out by the National Bankers' Association.

A Public Address in London.

Charles Dickens—after his visit to the United States in 1859 SAID: "A poor man in the United States would be as great a *curiosity* as a flaming sword suspended from heaven."

The Secretary of the Treasury in his report to Congress in January 1865 said: "The people are practically out of debt and in a very prosperous condition."

It will be noted these conditions prevailed just before or as that set of "CADETS" or wolves in human form—known as the National Bankers' Association—fastened their wolfish fangs into the life giving tissues of the nation—via the National Banks —and the Bonds.

The great State of Massachusets—the Commonwealth state of the Union; the first democratic state—the State that was first to emit revolutionary paper money, in the teeth of that Royal prerogative—because the people needed money for their freedom and their development—is today (let the proud descendants of those great fore-fathers cover themselves with sack cloth and ashes) represented in Congress by a Henry Cabot Lodge—hireling for the enslaving moneyed interests of that thrice grand State of Massachusetts.

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TITLE